

The Struggle for Abkhazia and the Arsenal of Meta-Politology for Peace

*Co-authors of the monograph - Doctor of Psychology and Doctoral student of Political Sciences – **Alexander Rusetsky** and Doctor of International Relations and Law Olga Dorokhina, dedicate this work to the people living in the region of Abkhazia and IDPs from this region. Especially those who have not witnessed the peaceful transformation of this conflict. As well as the younger generation who will be able to establish new relations and create and develop a secure community of the new Abkhazia.*

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Preface

With the support of the Doctoral Program of Political Sciences of the Faculty of Social Sciences of Caucasus International University, partner universities and Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation of Georgia in 2017-2020 a doctoral qualification research was conducted on the topic **"Theory of Meta-Cognitive Management of Conflict: From the Political Crisis of Abkhazia to the Development of a Safe Community of Abkhazia."** In addition to the main text of the dissertation, 9 articles and a monograph - **"Arsenal of Meta-politology for Peace"** have been published.

The information presented in the monograph focuses on scientists, journalists, education managers, students, politicians and public figures.

According to the authors, the reasons for the unresolved political crisis in Abkhazia have not been properly studied, and in this regard, a large role is played by the representatives of the scientific community and the representatives of education management system.

The "arsenal of meta-politology" represents a significant part of the unused resources, the use of which would open up opportunities for accelerating the process of positive transformation of these and other political crises.

The monograph is just one example of a research conducted within the framework of a dissertation. The rest of the works can be found at www.rav2021.com.

The monograph presents specific recommendations for social institutions that should share responsibility for non-resolution of ongoing political crises.

A shorter version of the monograph has been translated into English. This version does not include issues related to domestic policy of Georgia, but at the same time may be of interest to the wider international community. Especially for those scientists who are concerned with the reasons of unresolved conflicts to date.

Brief overview of the monograph

The title introduces a new neologism - "**meta-politology**", which is considered as a "**knowledge capital**" concentrated around the political sciences. Meta-politology is one of the most important segments of the **meta-science**, and this is reflected in the first chapter of the monograph. Meta-science Meta-politology is presented as an economic resource that requires effective use and is taken care of by **Scientology**. Therefore, this monograph also belongs to the work done in the field of meta-science.

The monograph presents untapped opportunities such as - scientific / educational services that serve the dimensions of security, defense, domestic and foreign policy and contribute to increasing the quality of work and process management of relevant structures with consulting and technical services; expertise; diagnosis; providing staff for political processes, etc.

The lack of research on scientology in Georgia and the whole complex of uncertainties in the development of political science represent a fundamental shortcoming in the management of the education system, which will be reflected in the subsequent personnel crisis.

The research has confirmed that the main causes of the personnel crisis are:

- Faulty normative base and management policy for the administration of scientific and educational processes in Georgia;
- Ignoring or the lack of the use the role of science and innovation;
- Obvious defects in the planning and teaching of the learning process.

All this has created an abundance of political crisis of Abkhazia and other "left without a competent patron" political crises.

The aim of the monograph is to promote a positive transformation of political crises by realizing the innovative and hitherto untapped resources in political science, science in general, and education policy in general, and by managing them effectively (on the example of the crisis of Abkhazia).

Content of the Monograph

Chapter One - Economics of Peace Process and Resource Management Policy

For the first, the monograph presents the dependence of the effectiveness of the peace process on the Economics of the peace process.¹

Science is presented as one of the unused strategic resources of the economics of peace. The peculiarity of the first chapter of the monograph is to highlight the role of **scientology** in crisis management processes, as well as to introduce such area of **meta-science** as **meta-politology**.

The causes of chronic irresolution of conflicts and crises (according to the metacognitive theory of conflict management) represent their arbitrary deformed perception and imperfect (reductionist) interpretation, which belongs to the field of political psychology and cognitive studies.

Inadequate perception of the picture of conflicts created a wave of appropriate actions that contributed to the development of the social phenomenon of quasi-peace processes, which led to the paralysis of real peace processes.

One of the reasons for this is the insufficient use of scientific diagnosis and expertise mechanisms in the process of modeling and conducting peace processes.

Political decisions are made without taking into account the opinion of professionals (scientists). There is a big gap between the majority of public officials and the expert, academic community, which is also a result of the low level of communication culture on both sides.

This is especially true for civil servants who avoid this type of communication and focus only on vertical, top-down directives that characterize the culture of totalitarian, post-totalitarian, or pre-totalitarian governance.

The non-serious attitude towards science in public officials and society in general is based on the reality that science is no longer popular and this is the result of many years of deliberate subversive politics. Specific national and transnational interest groups are standing behind this, trying to stop the mechanisms of intellectual resistance in society and simplify lobbying policies. As a result of their "work", Georgia has experienced a complete collapse of economic policy that was focused on the creation of "knowledge capital" and took the path to the paradigm of neo-colonial development.

The scientific community itself plays a very negative role in this process. It is characterized by a low level of culture of resistance, self-organization and self-management. Unresolved conflicts between groups of scientists also represent a serious impediment. This applies both to conflicts created on professional grounds and to the projection of political conflicts on their society.

¹ <https://openscience.ge/bitstream/1/115/1/Aleksandre%20rusecki%20-Kvleva.pdf>

Nevertheless, it is possible to assume that if science regains decent positions in society, a culture of reasoned criticism will develop, a culture of arbitrary decision-making, and political disorder will decrease.

Namely, it will also increase the level of social responsibility of people involved in politics. In this sense, science and namely scientific criticism are one of the main tools of national defense and security.

In the research science is presented as a strategic resource for the well-being of the society, solving its problems and effective management of the peace process.

Also, the institutional mechanism of effective management (self-management) of science is presented - the idea of creating an **institute of scientology**.

Bringing science to the forefront also gives us the opportunity to increase the level of legitimacy and quality of the educational process in relation to existing problems.

An effective collaboration system of science and education would enable us to train and use the staff needed to solve problems.

The role of political science in conflict resolution

In this work, we have paid special attention to the possibilities of using political science in conflict and crisis management.

The low efficiency of peace processes (along with various factors) depends on the staffing of the process and the level of qualification of the professionals involved. At the same time the degree of their competence depends on the quality of planning and implementation of the educational process.

The monograph was also devoted to the analysis of existing technologies in the field of peace process management and their staffing policies. Specifically, studies of experience in Georgia and at the international level. The following documents are reviewed:

- 2014 State Audit Document;
- **"Science-Education-Management System Backbone"** - National Qualifications Framework (Orders of the Minister of Education and Science of Georgia - # 120 / n, 10/12/2010, №69 / n, 10/04/2019) and the structure presented in it, which deals with the training of specialists in the field of political science.
- They were compared and analyzed with similar documents existing at the international level;
- Analysis of information and reports reflecting the activities of the Committee of Education, Science and Culture of the Parliament of Georgia;
- Analysis of the documentation reflecting the activities of the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of Georgia;
- Analysis of Shota Rustaveli Science Foundation "Classifier of Scientific Directions";

- Analysis of the documentation reflecting the activities of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences;
- Review of the activities of professional associations, research centers and other types of organizations working in the field of political science at the national and international level in non-governmental sector;

In order to make practical use of the information obtained as a result of the research, a number of the following projects prepared for implementation were created:

- Georgian Institute of Scientology
- International Institute of Abkhazia Studies
- St. Irene Institute of Peace
- New syllabi were created and introduced in the following higher education institutions: Caucasus International University, St. Tamar Patriarchate University, Saint Andrew the First Georgian University of the Patriarchate of Georgia
- With the help of the studio "Salte" was created an innovative "TV-science" technique for interviewing high-ranking experts - we established a special program - "Science and Innovation".

The results of the research confirmed that

1. The structure of professions, specialties, specializations and narrow specializations of political science professions within the framework of qualifications of Georgia does not contribute to the provision of political processes in Georgia (namely - peace processes) with relevant staff.
2. The errors presented in the document under review are of a chronic nature, which may be the result of accidental or deliberate actions, which pose a strategic threat to the interests of the national security of Georgia and require extraordinary transformation.
3. Adequate systemic changes, creation of a normative base, transformation of management systems, creation of a meta-framework for professional classification of politics and training of relevant level political science specialists are necessary for the positive transformation of the political crisis in Abkhazia.

Given that we are talking about a political crisis, this monograph is especially used to solve the problems presented above - the analysis of the capabilities of political science and other sciences.

A **methodological novelty** represents the fact that the monograph introduces a new concept - "**meta-politology**", which combines scientific and non-scientific disciplines within the political science and in its orbit.

The concept of "**meta-politology arsenal**" has been developed, which combines these capabilities and "**meta-politology research design**" as a research method. In order to provide theoretical support for the education process, the monograph presents the model of the "Classifier of **Meta-politological**

Professions", which, as a result of appropriate (interdisciplinary) examination and correction, can be introduced in the document of the National Framework of Professional Classifications. It is important that for the first time in Georgia the possibilities of political science has been used and the ground has been prepared to create a new professional direction of "**Management of Meta-politology**". A project of permanent "**International Institute of Meta-politology**" has been designed to study the development paradigms of this field.

Within the framework of the monograph, a fragment of the Georgian National Qualifications Document has been created, which deals directly with the preparation of the next generation of specialists in the field of political science (**meta-politology**).

The paper introduces the concept of "**meta-politological arsenal**" as a strategic resource for the effective use of scientific and non-scientific knowledge in solving complex political problems.

Scientists have a new opportunity to use "**meta-politological research design**" as a more productive solution of this type of problem. This method makes it possible to conduct a selected set of researches and synthesize the results obtained.

The presented innovation contributes to the activation of a new meta-politological paradigm for the development of this field of science.

The above approaches and methods are one of the theoretical pillars of the **theory of meta-cognitive conflict management**, which we have used and implemented to model the positive transformation of the **political crisis of Abkhazia** and have obtained practical results.

Keywords: Political crisis of Abkhazia; The economics of the peace process; "Knowledge Capital"; Scientology; Meta-science; Meta-politology; Sectorial classifier of political professions.

Unused opportunities for quality management and evaluation of political processes in relation to the crisis of Abkhazia

There are many reasons for the chronic irresolution of crisis in Abkhazia, but we focus on reasons such as the ineffective management of the peace process.

In case of increasing the quality of the management system of Abkhazia crisis, it is possible to create a qualitatively new political reality, which will be focused on the protection and development of common interests.

But, it is necessary to have a new culture of quality and evaluation of political process management in our mindset and scientific-political discourse. And this requires the complex use of existing experience and innovative technologies. In this regard, it is especially interesting to activate existing and untapped opportunities in science.

The work presents information on how science can improve the quality of political process management. Therefore, we will talk about the quality and evaluation itself and the sub-directions of the existing researches in this direction, such as - political qualitology and political estimatology.

Political Qualitology and Estimatology

Qualitology - defined as the science of quality. In this form it was created by Polish economists who were trying to develop and have it recognized on international level. This is how the development dynamics of "qualitology" are described by Majchrzak Joanna, Goliński, Marek Wladislaw Mantura: "In the Polish literature, the concept of introducing an interdisciplinary domain of knowledge dealing with any issues regarding quality, called qualitology, as the science of quality (which is treated as the holistic view and organization of the existing knowledge of quality), is being developed. This concept appeared quite recently, introduced by the work published in 1973 by Romuald Kolman. The present works on qualitology create the foundations for the application of the quality category in solving not only axiological problems, related to the objects value, but also in resolving epistemological questions leading to cognition and designing of qualitative models of objects (Kolman 1973, 2009; Kolman et al. 2009; Mantura 2010; 2012; Borys 1980; Azgaldov et al. 2015)."

Papers in the field of qualitology can be divided into two directions (Borys 2012), i.e. - **qualitomia** as a descriptive direction of theory of quality and **qualimetry** as a formal direction of theory of quality, which is the use of numerical (mathematical-statistical) methods of theory of quality.²

In our opinion, this interdisciplinary direction can also be used in the quality management of political processes. Therefore, we offer the reader new neologism - "**political qualitology**", which is the result-oriented, innovative political technology.

Political qualitology represents a political science that studies **the quality of** different types of **political governance processes**. Unfortunately, in the Georgian reality, the focus of the research was mainly concentrating on the electoral process, which led to distrust of the polls themselves. We are talking about "commissioned" expert research.

The development of the technological arsenal of political qualitology would allow us to prepare/implement relevant recommendations for the development of the quality of political processes.

It is possible to create an **International Center for Political Qualitology** in this regard.

It is difficult to talk about quality if we do not know the evaluation mechanisms. We therefore found information about how information is concentrated in science and knowledge about assessments.

² Majchrzak, J., Goliński, M., G. & Mantura, W., M. The concept of the qualitology and grey system theory application in marketing information quality cognition and assessment. *Cent Eur J Oper Res* **28**, 817–840 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10100-019-00635-y>

Although there does not exist "**evaluation science**" called "estimatology" yet, evaluation theory is quite reasonably used not only in philosophical research but also in other sciences (management, political science, psychology, sociology, economics, etc.)³

Ukrainian scientists – Ievgeniia Mishchuk⁴, Nataliia Zachosova⁵, Ganna Kozachenko⁶, - are actively working today to develop estimatology as a science. Their papers cover the economic and financial security dimension. These directions are directly related to issues of political security.

Directly in the field of political estimatology, we have not found works. However, due to the fact that we were interested in the issue of evaluation of political processes and the prospects for the development of **political estimatology**, we found information on such types of evaluation as - **audit and evaluation of political processes**.

Harry S.Havens explains the difference between an audit and an evaluation this way: "The difference stems from the intellectual disciplines from which these forms of evaluation originated. Audit - from the accounting discipline, and evaluation - from the social sciences. The auditor looks for specific cases where something is done not in the way it should be. It pays attention to the accuracy of administrative reports and is skeptical of statistical findings based on a set of data if it fails to find real cases that should have been forming on general conclusions. The evaluator does not trust administrative reports and is willing to use his own observations to form a common view of what is happening. He / she is more comfortable with large volumes of data and does not trust the description of a small number of specific events because he does not think that what he finds in a particular case is typical. In real life, the administrative records that an auditor has access to are never complete and completely reliable. And the evaluator on the other hand can never observe everything that needs to be observed. Each discipline must use the methods of the other to find ways to solve common problems. The specific situation dictates which method is more convenient during a particular inspection."⁷

Accordingly the effect is achieved during complex evaluations. These complex estimates can be considered in both horizontal and vertical dimensions. If we consider the complex use of audit and

³ Сутужко В., 2009 УДК 141.2 ББК 87.1 «Общенаучные аспекты теории оценки»

<https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/obschenauchnye-aspekty-teorii-otsenki>

⁴ Mishchuk, Ievgeniia, Development of Modern Directions of Estimatology in the Economic Security of the Enterprise (December 31, 2020). Technology audit and production reserves, 6 (4 (56)), 22-28, 2020. doi: 10.15587/2706-5448.2020.220332, Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3763181>

⁵ Zachosova Nataliia, 2019. "Innovative Approach In The Estimatology Of Financial Institutions Economic Security: Possibilities Of Use In Management And Regulatory Activity Within The Means Of Provision Of The State Financial Sec," Baltic Journal of Economic Studies, Publishing house "Baltija Publishing", vol. 5(2)

⁶ Kozachenko, Ganna V. (2016) "Estimatological Aspect in the Science of Economic Security." The Problems of Economy 1:167–173.

⁷ Havens Harry S., Audit and Evaluatio: is there a difference? Prepared for delivery to the Atlanta Chapter Association of Government accountants. October, 16, 1980

evaluation techniques, this is a horizontal dimension. But if we want to evaluate the quality of the result obtained, we are actually looking for ways to evaluate them in depth. That is - the possibilities of "meta-evaluation". Meta-evaluation means - "evaluation of evaluation". The term was first used by the British-Australian scientist Michael Scriven (1969), who made a major contribution to the development of evaluation theory and practice.⁸ (Uusikylä, P., & Virtanen, P., 2000).

In his work *Evaluation Thesaurus*, he described meta-evaluation as “the evaluation of evaluations - indirectly, the evaluation of evaluators - and represents an ethical as well as a scientific obligation when the welfare of others is involved. It can and should be done in the first place by an evaluator on his or her own work; although the credibility of this is poor, the results are considerable gains in validity...[Because] the results of self-evaluation are notoriously 2 unreliable, however, it is also desirable, wherever cost-justifiable, to use an independent evaluator for the meta-evaluation” (Scriven, 1991, p.228).⁹

Meta-evaluation is the systematic introduction and evaluation of evaluations in order to evaluate evaluation processes and their results (Cooksy & Caracelli, 2009).¹⁰ For Bustelo (Bustelo M., 2000) -that is the evaluation of evaluation, different from evaluation synthesis-, has a first meaning as evaluation quality control. In a sense, this is a self-reference or “reflexive” meaning, which tries to answer Scriven’s famous question of “Who evaluates the evaluator?”¹¹

In his paper “Why Evaluate Evaluations?” Richard C. Larson and Leni Berliner write, “There are many reasons why evaluation of evaluations is necessary. One, for instance, is to pool together in a "meta evaluation" framework the results of many different evaluations of similar programs to obtain synthesized research results.” (Larson, R., & Leni Berliner, 1983).¹² Each meta-evaluation may also be subject to another evaluation, which represents an evaluation of a new rank. In some cases, each subsequent evaluation is a counter-evaluation to the previous evaluation.

"Counter-evaluations" - evaluation conflicts and the importance of their positive transformation

Unfortunately, the scientific assessments of the current conflicts are unilateral and reductionist in nature, and we have not found any information about the existence of their meta-evaluation. It is very

⁸ Uusikylä, P., & Virtanen, P. (2000). Meta-Evaluation as a Tool for Learning: A Case Study of the European Structural Fund Evaluations in Finland. *Evaluation*, 6(1), 50–65. <https://doi.org/10.1177/13563890022209118>

⁹ Scriven, M. (1991). *Evaluation Thesaurus*. Newbury Park, Sage, 228 pages.

¹⁰ Cooksy, L. J and Caracelli, V. J (2009), 'Meta-evaluation in practice: Selection and application of criteria', *Journal of MultiDisciplinary Evaluation*, 6 (9), 1-15.

¹¹ Bustelo M. (2000). Metaevaluation as a Tool for the Improvement and Development of the Evaluation Function in Public Administrations, Presentation to the 2002 European Evaluation Society Conference in Seville

¹² Larson, R., & Leni Berliner. (1983). On Evaluating Evaluations. *Policy Sciences*, 16(2), 147-163. Retrieved April 19, 2021, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4531975>

important that in the absence of meta-evaluations, both in the Caucasus and abroad, a kind of **"evaluation conflict"** develops. The parties to the conflict have their own subjective evaluations that do not match those of their opponents. In most cases, these assessments are of a non-scientific propaganda nature. For example, the conflict in Abkhazia is considered by the Tbilisi authorities as a conflict between Georgia and the Russian Federation. The Russian Federation views it as a conflict between Abkhaz and Georgian people. The secessionist government of Abkhazia views it as a war between Abkhazia and Georgia, the IDPs from Abkhazia view this conflict as a result of the permanent mistakes of the central government of Tbilisi, and so on.

The quality of meta-evaluation in this situation should be conditioned by a skillful procedure that can positively transform the "evaluation conflict" and create a qualitatively new type of evaluation, which will be guided not by arbitration and determine who is right and who is wrong, but will try to formulate such a meta-valuation that includes the contents of the pre-evaluations.

Despite its conflicting nature, based on the principles of **"political syncretism" in the theory of meta-cognitive conflict management**,¹³ **counter-evaluations** are not only compatible with each other, but their combination presents a realistic picture of the conflict, and based on that, we have created a **multidimensional political model of the political crisis in Abkhazia**.¹⁴

We must recognize that international mechanisms for the **scientific** diagnosis, evaluation and meta-evaluation of Abkhazia-type political crises have not been established in the world. A research on this problem was presented by the authors and a book was published - **"Pseudo conflicts and Quasi-Peace Processes in the Caucasus"**. This book presents the idea of creating an **"International Center for the Evaluation of Conflict and Peace Processes"**. The project "Integrated Diagnosis and Evaluation System" has also been created.¹⁵

As in the case of political qualitology, it is also possible to create a format of cross-disciplinary research in the field of political estimatology and put on the agenda - the idea of creating an **International Center for Political Estimatology**.

There is a prospect of integrating these two projects and creating an international research structure that will be armed with the technological arsenal of political estimatology and political qualitology.

¹³ 2021 Annual Conference, International Society of Political Psychology, <https://ispp.org/meetings/>

¹⁴ Rusetsky A., "Metacognitive theory of conflict management for building a new model of positive transformation of the Abkhazian crisis" - Post-Apocalyptic Life Era (PALE O 2020), https://2ec6cbba-6f09-466b-8623-4b303dfd3785.filesusr.com/ugd/ff9281_ff4c919c684545798f5bdacb1352e8e0.pdf

¹⁵ რუსეცკი ა., დოროხინა ო., „Псевдоконфликты и квазимиротворчество на Кавказе». თბილისი. 2009. გვერდი 42. http://hca.ge/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Book_psevdoconflicts_Low-1.pdf

The economics of the peace process and some opportunities of untapped resources

The peace process is a political process and serves (according to the theory of post-cognitive conflict management) - the solution of the tasks set to achieve a state of **meta-peace**. As mentioned in the previous paragraph, there is a problem with assessing the quality of management of similar types of processes.

Meta-peace (according to the same theory) is not only the multiplicity of individual participants' "subjective peace", but also a state that provides a complex system of their interrelationships. Meta-Peace - "Peace of Peace" is a qualitatively new concept that "calms" "subjective peace" and creates the possibility of their peaceful coexistence.

The realization of this task is a reality, given that according to the theory of metacognitive conflict management, we rely on the principles of **political syncretism** in this case, which allows us **to place reductionist counter-models in a single holistic model**.

The peace process is a type of political process. In our monograph we discuss specifically = the political crisis in Abkhazia and the reasons for its irresolution.

The peace process is a chain of actions against war. It therefore exists when there is resistance, when there is a deficit of peace, or the deprivation of peace.

It can be said that the peace process or movement creates a newly produced conflict that is taking place between the proponents and opponents of peace. The Movement for Peace is complemented by the unity of the existing parties on the various conflicts and their groups. Naturally, this creates internal controversies. So the new generation of conflict confronts the old conflicts. That is, conflict resolves conflict.

The peace process is created by the part of the society that does not get used to the permanent conflict and demands the establishment of new rules. Confrontation gives the first level antagonistic parties social status and privileges, so they try to maintain the "status quo". They are not willing to accept new ideas, they are focused on the confrontation. Either on victory, or on prolonging the conflict. Although they cannot stand each other, in relation to the new prominent subject they are undeclared allies of each other.

The peace process needs a great deal of economic resources to change the existing paradigm, because a large part of the community is involved in this paradigm.

The economics of peace processes, according to the theory of metacognitive management, is the maintenance of the "farm" that serves the idea of common peace. This is a specific culture of managing tangible and intangible resources.

For example, one of the examples of intangible resources is Lewis Coser's "General Theory of Conflict", according to which conflict is given a positive function. This means that through the right and prudent policy, through conflict, we can achieve a state of peace that is an example of the development of a whole new quality.

In this sense, the conflict itself is a strategic resource of the peace process and this is a very important and at the same time unusual connotation due to the fact that for Georgia as a regressive type of society, according to the Coser, the concept of "conflict" is associated only with wars, tragedies and disasters. But this situation may change as a result of the **political and psychological education** of the society. Georgia must become a progressive and pluralistic country to the extent that it guarantees its safe development.

The concept of "economics of peace process" or "economics of peace policy" changes attitudes towards processes and instead of the dominant nihilistic discourse creates a solid ground for the development of a new optimistic discourse. A new subject is created, which is supplied with new staff. If the model of alternative development is clear, the "**cognitive revolution**" begins. This revolution creates completely new opportunities. But to understand and comprehend this, it is necessary to acquire new metacognitive skills. Metacognition is a fundamental intangible resource and tool in this regard.

We can only imagine how grand the possibilities of a "conflict community" can be if science is fully involved in the peace process.

The metacognitive management approach to conflict involves the complex assessment and recording of capabilities in different sciences. Every field of science must present its capabilities to strengthen the peace process. That is, science is also represented as a complex system. One of the most difficult subsystems of this complex system is political science and its capabilities, which we will focus on below. Our approach involves the peaceful "intervention" of the United Scientific Forces in the peace process and the education and democratization of that process.

Education of Peace process involves equipping supporters of peace processes with new knowledge. And scientists are responsible for that.

Democratization of the peace process firstly and foremostly is:

- Increasing the degree of transparency of the process;
- Complex scientific audit, evaluation and diagnosis of conflict dynamics and peace process;
- Submission of a new plan or package of recommendations;
- Identifying the parties and entities involved in the conflict, protecting the rights and interests of discriminated entities and integrating them into the peace process;
- Integration of civil society (and primarily the scientific community) in the process.

In this direction, a conference was held by the authors, with the support of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, and a report was published.¹⁶

"Intervention of Science in the peace process" as an innovative approach goes beyond the traditional approaches of political science and integrates all other fields of science into it. That is, it means that the political scientists use their own resources as well as the resources of other sciences.

In this case, our **task** is to assess the used and unused resources in science in various fields and their integration into the peace process in Abkhazia, which represents a strategic capital of the peace process and therefore an economic task.

Researches of the economics of diverse political processes have traditionally been represented by **political economics**. In this direction, the works and textbooks of TSU Professor, Doctor of Economics - Inga Balarjishvili are of interest in Georgia.¹⁷

At the same time, it should be noted that the applied component of economic research of political processes is not developed in Georgia. It is also a fact that we do not train staff in this field and specialization, which is clearly reflected in the national qualifications framework. Resolving political conflicts is practically impossible without the science of economics. Much of the political conflict has to do with economic interests, so special training and involvement of economists in the peace process is a strategic task.

¹⁶ Русецкий А., ред., Демократические ценности и роль гражданского общества в повышении эффективности переговорных процессов, Материалы международной встречи экспертов, SCIRS, 2005, http://hca.ge/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Scirs_Democrat_.pdf

¹⁷ "ეკონომიკისა და ეკონომიკური მეცნიერების განვითარების აქტუალური პრობლემები"//საერთაშორისო სამეცნიერო-პრაქტიკული კონფერენციის მასალების კრებული. ივ. ჯავახიშვილის სახელობის თბილისის სახელმწიფო უნივერსიტეტი. პაატა გუგუშვილის სახელობის ეკონომიკის ინსტიტუტი. თბილისი, 2014; ბალარჯიშვილი ი., "რაციონალური არჩევანის პრობლემა პოსტსაბჭოთა პოლიტიკურ ბაზრებზე". ჟურნ. „ეკონომიკა და ბიზნესი“, #6, 2013.; ბალარჯიშვილი ი., „სამოქალაქო საზოგადოების ეკონომიკური ასპექტები“. სამეცნიერო, ანალიტიკურ-პრაქტიკული ჟურნალი „ბიზნესი და კანონმდებლობა“, სექტემბერი, 2011; ბალარჯიშვილი ი., „მსოფლიო ეკონომიკური კრიზისი და საზოგადოებრივი ხელშეკრულების პარამეტრების ცვლილება“. საერთაშორისო სამეცნიერო კონფერენციის - „მსოფლიო ეკონომიკური კრიზისი და საქართველო“ -მასალები. საერთაშორისო რევენზირებადი და რევერირებადი სამეცნიერო ჟურნალი „სოციალური ეკონომიკა“, სპეციალური ნომერი (1), 2011; ბალარჯიშვილი ი., „პოსტრევოლუციური საქართველო: კორუფციის ბაზარი და მოთხოვნა დემოკრატიულ ინსტიტუტებზე“. რევერირებადი სამეცნიერო-პრაქტიკული ჟურნალი „ახალი ეკონომისტი“, #2, 2009; ბალარჯიშვილი ი., „ინსტიტუციური ტრანსფორმაციის ბარიერული ხასიათი - ტრანსპლანტაცია თუ ევოლუცია“. ივ. ჯავახიშვილის სახელობის თსუ ეკონომიკისა და ბიზნესის ფაკულტეტის საერთაშორისო რევერირებადი და რევენზირებადი სამეცნიერო-პრაქტიკული ჟურნალი „ეკონომიკა და ბიზნესი“, #1, 2008. და ბიზნესი“, #6, 2012.

At the same time, active work in this direction is underway in neighboring countries of Georgia, namely the Russian Federation. Especially in universities where diplomats are trained.¹⁸

The scientific discourse presents two concepts - "economics of conflict" and "economics of peace".

In our monograph we present:

- **Economics of political conflict / crisis**
- **Economics of the peace process**

For the practical application of theoretical considerations, on the one hand, in the interests of the community involved in the conflict, we must account for and reduce the damage caused by the course of the conflict, and on the other hand, we need to strengthen the economics of the peace process in order to reduce the negative impact of the conflict on the economic situation of the community.

At the same time, we must bear in mind that there are economic and political actors interested in "freezing" or escalating the conflict who have specific economic interests. For example:

Trade of arms, drugs, smuggled goods, minerals, trafficking, human body and organs. There are also those who have an interest in fighting for social status and other psychological intangible motives. It can be - revenge, envy, xenophobia, etc.

This may be backed by specific official organizations as well as criminal and terrorist groups.

Economics of Conflict studies the economic dimension of the conflict process and focuses on:

- Economic reasons for the emergence of political conflict;
- The economic motivation of the participants of the political conflict;
- Groups interested in escalating the conflict (for example, on topics of arms production and trade);
- Recording or forecasting damage caused by the conflict;
- Issues of budgeting of defense and security systems, etc.

„...Economics of Conflict has two defining characteristics. First, it argues that the concepts, principles, and methods of economics can be used fruitfully in the study of conflict activities.

Thus, a variety of phenomena, such as war, armed conflict, alliances, and terrorism, are viewed and understood as the result of purposeful choices that respond to changes in key incentives. For example, economics explains how consumers shift purchases from one product (e.g. orange juice) to another (say grape juice) when the price of one product rises compared to another. Similar economic forces operate in many conflict environments: when one type of weapon is restricted by international arms controls,

¹⁸ Олейнов А.Г. Введение в экономический анализ политических процессов : учебное пособие / А. Г. Олейнов ; МГИМО(У) МИД России. – М. : Изд-во ЛКИ, 2008. – 143 с. – ISBN 978-5-382-00547-8.

it is replaced by another; when control over political targets is tightened, terrorists aim for less expensive civilian targets. ”¹⁹

In ideal world, the peace process should focus on a positive transformation of the conflict. But this is not always the case. First of all, from the concept of economics, we are interested in how optimally the **"economics of peace process"** is managed.

We draw attention to the complex scientific analysis of existing and attractive, used and unused, tangible and intangible resources for the peace process. It is also important to research the factors hindering the peace process and reduce their impact. It is impossible to perform these tasks without complex analysis. This is the reason why the conflicts in Tskhinvali, Abkhazia and others have been going on for decades and the existing "peace processes" are not yielding the desired result.

The theory of metacognitive conflict management suggests the application of theoretical capabilities of science in practice, and for this purpose it is necessary to provide special training, retraining for specialists of economics and their integration into peace policy.

The role of scientology in peace processes

When the conflict resolution or positive transformation fails to take place during a long time, it means that the capabilities needed to resolve the problem are insufficiently or not properly used. Therefore, the need to start the process of recording of unused (existing and created) opportunities is on the agenda.

In extreme cases, when the peace process is at a standstill, or peace initiatives are being imitated, or the peace process paradigm complicates crisis management, the theory of metacognitive conflict management uses the notion of a "quasi-peace process."

Conflict diagnosis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the peace process is impossible without the use of scientific knowledge and methods. The degree of application of science itself in conflict management and the effectiveness of peace processes can be one of the important tools that determine this effectiveness.

¹⁹ Anderton, C., & Carter, J. (2009). *Principles of Conflict Economics: A Primer for Social Scientists*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. doi:10.1017/CBO9780511813474. http://assets.cambridge.org/97805218/75578/excerpt/9780521875578_excerpt.pdf

Science in this context is presented as an intellectual, methodological and less used resource of strategic nature, through which it is possible to use other types of resources effectively to increase the productivity of the peace process.²⁰

The problem of the interaction of science and conflict

It is unfortunate that certain categories of scientists, with different motives and methods, serve to irresolution of the conflict and / or its escalation. That is, they serve the destructive paradigm of conflict and fight only for the victory of their side. One of the examples of this is the active use of scientific resources in the production of new types of weapons of mass destruction, as well as information-psychological weapons.

At the same time, there is no consolidation of the forces of science and their integration into the peace process. No such social order has been established at the state and international levels, and there has been no special activity on the part of science in the 21st century, unlike the previous century.

It is very important to restore communication and trust between scientists working on different sides of the conflict. It is possible to see in the strategy an autonomous system of negotiation formats among them. The integration of representatives of scientific field of opposing parties into peace process is a priority.

This task is served by one of the directions of the **concept of meta-diplomacy** of the theory of metacognitive management of conflicts presented by us - **academic diplomacy**, which is presented in interesting sub-fields (scientific, university, student diplomacy, etc.). The concept of poly-diplomacy (later meta-diplomacy) emerged as a result of interdisciplinary research conducted in 2012-2018 and became one of the pillars of the metacognitive theory of conflict management.²¹

Despite the problems listed above, trust for scientific papers, their quality and level of legitimacy depend on how acceptable its content is to the parties. No less important is the procedural side, which implies during the process of creating the work, to what extent is the scientist carrying the interest of this or that party. If the party to the conflict does not participate in the creation of a scientific product, its confidence in this product will not be high.

Procedurally this is not an easy task and the more active the phase of the conflict, the more difficult it is to organize collaboration between scientists.

Field trips to Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and the Armed Conflict Zones in Georgia have convinced us that serious scientific efforts are needed in order to establish any scientific peace format. Scientists

²⁰ რუსეცკი ა., „აფხაზეთის სამშვიდობო პროცესის გამოუყენებელი რესურსები“. „პოლიტიოლოგისი“ – N2 – 2020.

²¹ რუსეცკი ა., „პროფესიული არჩევანის პრობლემის ზეგავლენა სტუდენტის სწავლის პროცესზე და პროფესიულ გარემოში ადაპტაციაზე“ - წმინდა ანდრია პირველწოდებულის სახელობის ქართული უნივერსიტეტი. თბილისი. 30.01.2019. მონოგრაფია.

who engage in this type of collaboration often fall victim to psychological and physical assault from members of extremist community. Unfortunately, the mechanisms of protection of scientists in the international community in this direction are not used in the case of Georgia. It is essential to gather information about these people, to support them and their families.

Research conducted has shown that the mechanisms for protecting the interests and rights of scientists and their involvement in peace processes are not sufficiently represented in international normative acts.

A particular problem are the scientists in exile and their associations. In the framework of the research project, together with the Tskhum-Abkhazian Academy of Sciences, which was established as an association of scientists displaced from Abkhazia, the integration of these people and the development of cooperation at the international level are considered.

On November 6, 2019, a conference on "Problems and Perspectives of Scientific Diplomacy" was held at the Caucasus International University for the first time to initiate a new UN resolution defining the role of science and the need to participate in peace initiatives and governance in general.²² For example, similarly to the Resolution 1325 (participation of women in decision-making) or Resolution 2250 (participation of young people in management).²³ Work on editing and advocating for this document continues.

It is important that such initiatives shall be supported at the level of the international scientific community. It is welcome if the political elite realizes this and promotes the concentration and development of scientific forces. Unfortunately, we see another picture - the deliberate expulsion of science from socio-political processes. This does not apply only to Georgia. Which creates a unique opportunity to unite international scientific forces.

The process of establishing an International Center for Academic Diplomacy is underway to implement these ideas.

On February 4, 2021, a scientific conference dedicated to the 80th anniversary of the Georgian Academy of Sciences was held, at which this issue was presented along with other strategic issues of development of science.

The situation is complicated by the fact that to date science in Georgia does not have a plan for self-organization, self-government and development, and scientists improperly participate even in the development of their very own field.

²² 2019-11-06, „სამეცნიერო დიპლომატიის შესაძლებლობები სამშვიდობო პროცესში“ - საერთაშორისო სამეცნიერო კონფერენცია კსუ-ში, <https://ciu.edu.ge/news/index/samecniero-diplomatiis-SesaZleblobebi-samSvidobo-procesSi-saerTaSoriso-samecniero-konferencia-ksu-Si>

²³ Security Council, Unanimously Adopting Resolution 2250 (2015), Urges Member States to Increase Representation of Youth in Decision-Making at All Levels, <https://www.un.org/press/en/2015/sc12149.doc.htm>

All this creates the stereotype of an "unlucky scientist" (and teacher) in society, reduces the authority of academia and thus weakens public respect for knowledge and education processes, which ultimately weakens and destroys the entire national social system. Science is generally seen as the "dessert supplement" of economics, not the driving force.

We suggest that the creation and implementation of a **strategic plan for the development of science** in Georgia would contribute to the development of security system of Georgia and increase the effectiveness of the peace process. This does not imply the "unified strategy of education and science", in which science is not sufficiently represented, but a separate document. To date, resources of science have been used insufficiently in the issue of strengthening the peace process. The strategy should therefore involve a particular focus in this direction. We are talking about the multifaceted scientific services of peace processes - diagnostics, analysis, synthesis, evaluation, mediation, etc. Particular attention should be paid to the **production of peace and non-violence technologies**.

It is necessary to systematically and permanently study the factors hindering and contributing to the development of science, which represents the task of **scientology** (science of science).

The development of science should be taken care of first of all by the scientists themselves. Science as a social phenomenon should be an accountable force in society. This idea can be realized if this task is clearly formulated for the general public. But the problem of science management will remain unresolved unless a **multidisciplinary professional scientology group** is created to be responsible for patronizing science policy.

Scientology - a discipline that studies the functioning and development of science, the structure and dynamics of scientific knowledge and scientific activity, the interaction of science with other social institutions and the material and spiritual spheres of society. Scientology, as an independent complex discipline that combines various researches in history, sociology, economics, logic, science psychology, science metrology and a number of other fields, was formed in the 60s of the XX century.²⁴

The main tasks of these research are clearly set out in various dictionaries. For example, the goal of scientology is to develop a theoretical understanding of science and to determine the means and criteria for its rational participation in the life and development of society. Scientology studies the problems of the organization of scientific activity, information policy in the field of science, information processes of formation and functioning of scientific knowledge, structure of scientific potential, scientific-technical forecasting, application of science in global and regional scientific-technical programs.

The term **scientology** was first proposed in 1926 by the Russian (Soviet) philosopher - I.A. Borichevsky. He presented the first structure of scientology and included in it the sociological aspects of the internal

²⁴ დათეშიძე ლალი, შენგელია არჩილ. სამედიცინო ენციკლოპედიური განმარტებითი ლექსიკონი - (წყარო: ფილოსოფიური ლექსიკონი, ი. ტ. ფროლოვის რედაქციით, 1982 წ.).

nature of science and its social purpose. In 1925 he published the book "Philosophy of Ancient and Modern Science in its Defined Concepts".²⁵

And in 1926 he published the article "Scientology as an exact science".

I.A. Borichevsky²⁶ presented a systematic vision of research of what problems scientology should serve to. He distinguishes between scientific theory of cognition and sociology of science. The first studies the internal nature of science, and the second its social purpose and public creativity. It is really important that science as a complex type of organizational system should also be the subject of research in the sociology of science. IA Borichevsky's views are anthropocentric in nature and do not take into account other elements of the biodiversity system other than people / society.²⁷

In 1939, the English scientist J. Bernal published the book "The Social Function of Science", in which he stated that science itself should become a special object of scientific research and that it required the formation of a separate science. It is very interesting for us that J. Bernal - a famous physicist and one of the founders of scientology - was at the same time a public figure and one of the leaders of the international peace movement - "World Peace Council". In 1958 he published the book "World without War". In this book, J. Bernal focuses on science as a guarantor of peace that serves the development of humanity without wars.²⁸

It is crucial that peace initiatives are also funded by states based on their strategic interests. One of the donors to the World Peace Council was the Soviet Union. Well-known dissident Vladimir Bukovsky published a book - "**Pacifists against peace**".²⁹ In this book, he described this organization as "Stalin's secret weapon." According to V. Bukovsky, Stalin strengthened this international movement to prevent the use of nuclear weapons by the United States against the Soviet Union.

For information purposes, I would like to mention that Tbilisi was marked on the map of the use of nuclear weapons along with Moscow and other cities. The views of V. Bukovsky are well understood and we had the opportunity to talk to him personally, but from his own words it is clear that Stalin saved not only the cities of the Soviet Union, but the whole world with this "secret weapon". It took civilization some time to establish a control system over the use of these weapons.

J. Bernal phenomenon is very interesting in this respect - it is at once - a great scientist-physicist; one of the founders of scientology; one of the leaders of the International Professional Union of Scientists

²⁵ Шахнович М.М. «И.А. Боричевский (1892-1941) и его докторская диссертация по эпикурейской логике» - «Вопросы философии» - 20.04.2013 г.

²⁶ Боричевский И.А., «Науковедение как точная наука» - «Вестник знания» (1926. № 12).

²⁷ Огурцов А.П., «Науковедение как точная наука», в Энциклопедии эпистемологии и философии науки, М., «Канон+»; «Реабилитация», 2009 г., с. 579. <https://vikent.ru/enc/6131/>

²⁸ Bernal, J. (1961). World Without War. London: Routledge, <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429282454>

²⁹ Буковский Вл., "Пацифисты против мира"; Диалог. Издательство: La Presse Libra, Paris, 1982.

OCR и вычитка: Александр Белоусенко, 17 мая 2003.

and one of the leaders of the international peace movement. In this person is well projected knowledge and social responsibility. Unfortunately, the biography of I.A. Borichevsky, the founder of scientology, represents a typical tragedy of the Stalin era. He served the totalitarian regime to the end even though his brother was shot and then his own wife. In unbearable conditions he raised a son, and in 1941 was killed in the siege of Leningrad.

The scientist is the tower of science, no scientist - no science, and the protection of scientist's rights and interests should be the main task of the society, but in totalitarian, undemocratic, pseudo-democratic systems these mechanisms do not work.

Meta-science is not a scientology. Meta-science combines scientific and non-scientific knowledge that is interesting for this field of science. In the same field of science there are different theories or approaches that are contradictory to each other, so meta-science seeks to establish connections, attitudes, and models of syncretic coexistence between them. Therefore, the subject of its research is scientology. Meta-science is the science on scientific and non-scientific knowledge. It studies this complex system and the regularities operating in that system. Meta-science has its own methodology; Subject of research; Dictionary (meta-cognition, meta-theory, meta-data, meta-language, etc.) and also the scientific community that serves it.

Meta-science consists of systems of such sciences as, for example – **meta-mathematics, metaphysics, metapsychology, meta-politology, meta-diplomacy, etc.**

That is to say, it means trying to see different theories in a new dimension and to find the relations between them, both in separate fields and in synthesized fields, and this is a phenomenon of holistic and syncretic thinking and science.

For example, in previous works we have already used the terms - holydiplomacy³⁰ and the term holistic conflictology. But in principle, it is logical to further, accordingly, subject both of these terms to a meta-scientific approach and to refer to as **meta-diplomacy** and **meta-conflictology (the theory of metacognitive conflict management)**. It is important that metacognitive management theory is served by its own vocabulary.

Morphology of meta-politology

There is a critical opinion in scientific discourse that despite centuries of history (from Aristotle to the present), political science is still on the path of permanent development and formation. The book "The Structure of Scientific Revolutions" by Thomas Koon (USA), a specialist of history of science, is a paper that sets out a vision for the development of science. According to T. Koon, there is a "normal science", which during a specific study relies on existing knowledge and tries to solve *difficult tasks*. But, in his view, when an "anomaly" or an unexplained problem arises, then there are a multitude of alternative

³⁰ რუსეცკი ა., „პოლიდიპლომატიის კონცეპცია და საქართველოს საერთაშორისო პოლიტიკის ინოვაციური საგანმანათლებლო საფუძვლები“, „პოლიტოლოგოსი“ N1 – 2019. გვ 151

theories and opposing schools. As a result of this controversy, "normal science" is approaching a crisis.
31

Based on these views of T. Koon, the "anomalies" in political science today are represented not only by problems in the external world, but also by the situation created within science, which is caused by the problems of managing this field of science. Proof of this is the abundance of uncertainty towards the name of science itself - the main brand and its structure.

The problems of political science may be discussed both on international and local-national levels.

Despite the problems, in a recommendation document created as a result of an international colloquium organized by UNESCO in 1948, the participating countries were advised to include "Political Science"³² in Higher Education. This actually meant international recognition of the science.³³

In our opinion, the term "**basic science**" can be considered synonymous to the term "**normal science**". And as a result of "**anomalies**" we get a new, difficult, "unvatted", "complex system", which can be called **meta-science**. That is - "**political meta-science**" or "**meta-politology**".

Research has shown that the term "politology" is used in different countries as an identical term for "political science" or "political sciences"; or as their subsystem; or as their supersystem. Such an attitude creates a high degree of uncertainty.

The problems listed above are **morphological** in nature, so we have to acknowledge the **amorphous** state of the complex system of these sciences, which requires the "final" formation of its structure.

First of all, in order to solve this problem, it is necessary for us to use scientology, and specifically, **scientology of politics**. Through it, we have to analyze existing views, that is, - identify the components of an amorphous system and then - create a new **design** and integrate these components into it.

The impression is created that this science (as a child) has undergone a serious growth and its body can no longer fit in the existing "clothing", which leads to the need to sew clothes of new designs and sizes.

"Meta-politology" can accommodate "political science", "political sciences" and other scientific and non-scientific knowledge capital, which is not / cannot be included in these two subsystems separately.

³¹ Кун Т. Структура научных революций / Пер. с англ. И. З. Налетова; Общ. ред. и послесл. С. Р. Микулинского и Л. А. Марковой. — 2-е изд. — М.: Прогресс, 1977. — 300 с. — (Логика и методология науки).

³² History - Prologue: Political Science, a Postwar Product (1947-1949) <https://www.ipsa.org/history/prologue#4>

³³ Ebenstein, W. (1948). Toward International Collaboration in Political Science: A Report on the UNESCO Project, "Methods in Political Science". American Political Science Review, 42(6), 1181-1189. doi:10.2307/1950621

We do not define meta-science as non-science or anti-science. But it contains both scientific and non-scientific interesting knowledge. Unlike science, meta-science, although itself being a science, is not a reductionist-type science-centric system. That is, in this particular case we can talk about reductionist and holistic political science. Holistic meta-politology in the process of cognition uses not only scientific channels of knowledge acquisition.

“Meta-politology in the international scientific discourse”

The term "meta-politology" (with different and approximate content) is found in various papers and popular science literature.

For example, it is interestingly presented in the review of V.A. Kanke's article - "Teaching History in the Field of Meta-science", of the dissertation of adviser to the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, a member of the Society of Philosophers of Russia, lawyer - S.I. Iventiev.³⁴ The reviewer acknowledges that meta-science is not considered traditional scientific knowledge, which does not mean that it is not valuable knowledge. According to the author, philosophy is considered as a meta-science, which is divided into meta-physics (philosophy of physics), meta-pedagogy (philosophy of pedagogy), meta-mathematics (philosophy of mathematics), meta-politology (philosophy of politology), meta-geography (philosophy of geography), meta-phycology (philosophy of philosophy), meta-history (philosophy of history) etc. For some reason, the author does not define a concept such as "meta-philosophy", i.e. according to his model, it should sound like - "philosophy of philosophy". In our **opinion, meta-science is not only - "science of science", because it can hold both scientific and non-scientific knowledge. That is, science - "science of science and non-science."**

As mentioned above, the existing problem arises from the fact that the existing scientific terminology can no longer interfere with the pace of development of science and requires such an organized flow of new neologisms that will allow us to create **new forms of systems** and decent and organized placement of "knowledge capital" in new spaces. A new set of this terminology should be presented in the **new professional thesaurus**. Creating a meta-political thesaurus is a task of international importance.³⁵

V.A. Kanke himself, in the publication "History, Philosophy and Methodology of Social Sciences" goes to the relevant conclusion - "Political ethics - is the keystone of metapolitology. Unfortunately, this fact has not been properly addressed in the textbooks of political ethics."³⁶ "Ethics is entering politology from the outside - from the direction of philosophy. The most urgent task is to outline the ethical

³⁴ Рецензия на статью В.А. Канке «Преподавание истории в свете метанауки» 23 февраля 2018 г.

³⁵ Канке В.А. Теория обучения и воспитания. – М.:Юрайт, 2015. – 297 с.

³⁶ Канке В.А. История, философия и методология социальных наук
https://studme.org/64748/filosofiya/istoriya_filosofiya_i_metodologiya_sotsialnyh_nauk

content and perspectives of political science itself. Against this background, the need for new research is really growing."³⁷

This opinion of his is very important. One of the indicators of the stability of any system is values. It should be recalled that the study of politics and morality in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was considered in parallel, as evidenced by the surviving names of societies of scholars (for example, the Institute of Morality and Politics in France).

According to another Russian scientist, N.V. Manokhina, "a distinctive feature of meta-science is the use of a trans disciplinary systemic approach, which takes their methodological basis to a higher level and gives new and sometimes quite unexpected results."³⁸

According to A. Levkin, the number of random events is so large that no one can achieve their compatibility in a single system. Therefore, "meta-politology" must provide spontaneous self-organization without any strategy.³⁹

But in this case meta-politology represents an amorphous system the capabilities of which are much limited.

For comparison, imagine two pictures. In one picture the books are placed on the shelves, while in the other picture they are thrown in the corner. Naturally, in the second case, the researcher may not even be able to find the literature needed at this point.

Andrew Umland, a well-known German expert in Ukraine, also uses the term "historical meta-politology" to describe the institutional changes in Russian policy. He tries to see the model of authoritarian rule in Russia in a historical retrospective.⁴⁰

The theory of conceptual transitions is very interesting. According to A. Umland, there is a clear line between sub-theories and meta-theories. The subject of sub-theory is a certain type of social relations, and the subject of meta-theory research is sub-science. For example, politology studies the political behavior of people, while meta-politology studies political science itself. Meta-theories are essential to make the content of sub-theories more comprehensible and to help free them from various contradictions.⁴¹

³⁷ https://studme.org/64809/filosofiya/kontsepsiya_obschestvennogo_vybora_etika

³⁸ Манохина Н.В. Метасистема как объект институционального анализа // Вестник Международного института экономики и права. – 2014. – № 1 (14). – С. 7-16

³⁹ Левкин А. - Русский Журнал / Обзоры / Политическая мысль
www.russ.ru/culture/politmisl/20040616.html - Дата публикации: 16 Июня 2004

⁴⁰ Умланд А., „Реставрационный и революционный империализм в политическом дискурсе современной России: сдвиг постсоветского идеологического спектра вправо и антизападный поворот Кремля“. ІДЕОЛОГІЯ І ПОЛІТИКА ІДЕОЛОГІЯ И ПОЛІТИКА IDEOLOGY AND POLITICS, 2017 Foundation for Good Politics, p 12-58
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⁴¹ Инновационные модели и механизмы управления модернизационным развитием (компаративистский анализ российского и китайского опыта) [Текст] : монография / под науч. ред. М.Ю. Захарова и А.В. Пацулы;

It is important that Andreas Umland also considers intermediate "meso-levels" and tries to shift the reasoning from the binary "sub-meta" system to a three-dimensional model - "sub-meso-meta" system. In our case, the sub-system is "politology". The meso-system is meta-politology, and the meta-system is scientology.

Meta-science is little more than the study of the sub-sciences. That is, metapolitology studies not only politology but also other categories of **political knowledge**. Meta-science allows us to conduct research on the same subject using the methodologies of different sciences included in it, and this gives a unique result. We also share A. Umland's opinion and we believe that in a "complex system" there is a constant process of creating manufactured systems. In our opinion, in "sub-systems", as in basic units, the process of bilateral parallel "diversification-integration" is underway and synthesized systems of new dimensions are being created.

It is possible not only to observe this process, but also to predict the creation of newly produced systems and regulate the pace of their development. Therefore, it is possible to talk about the management of the process of creating and developing political knowledge and the training of specialists in the relevant professional field (specialist in management of political knowledge).

The term "political science", "political sciences", more rarely - "politological science" is often found in scientific discussions. This underscores the fact that a multitude of different sciences work simultaneously on issues of politics. How we see this abundance depends on our modeling and design skills. The term "science" itself is used in different contexts. For example, when using different scientific specialties: the field of science; groups of science; a separate science.⁴² Through mathematical and computer modeling we can maximally control and manage this process.

"Meta-politology" as a complex system

"Meta-politology" is a complex system that includes research on politics as well as an entire systems of interdisciplinary, trans disciplinary and para-scientific research.

We can consider not only the two-dimensional "bilateral cluster" (philosophy of politics, sociology of politics, etc.), but also multidisciplinary directions. An example of this is the three-dimensional cluster of **psycho-linguistics of politics**.

We discuss the multitude of science and political research-oriented opportunities: strategic resource – **meta-politological arsenal**.

Государственный университет управления ; Кафедра философии ГУУ ; Кафедра социологии и психологии управления ГУУ. 2-е изд., стер. – М. : Издательский дом ГУУ, 2017. – 401 с.

⁴² https://studme.org/64755/filosofiya/sotsialnye_nauki

"Arsenal" represents the space where "weapons" are stored. And different types of weapons imply different scientific or non-scientific knowledge and methods. Consequently, if we ensure the mobilization and effective management of these knowledge resources, we will be able to concentrate on solving a specific problem. The presented approach clearly shows that the ability to solve existing problems is lacking, hence the problem is not the problem itself, but the fact that we do not have the skills to access and use its ability to solve and manage it. First of all - cognitive skills. This approach is therefore one of the concrete results of the **theory of meta-cognitive management of complex systems** - a new political technology - "**meta-politological arsenal**", which in the process of solving complex problems uses the "**meta-politological research design method**".

As to how much and what type of political knowledge, research technologies or methods a researcher chooses from this arsenal depends on his / her taste, intuition and material capabilities.

It is important that this approach is practically used for the positive transformation of the political crisis in Abkhazia, which has interesting interim results. On the agenda - the need to establish the **Academy of Meta-politology** as an organization that will permanently continue research in this area at the international level.

As for the crisis in Abkhazia, the effective use of these resources will be possible if the Simon Kananeli International Institute of Abkhazian Studies is established as a target organization that will use the arsenal of resources specifically for resolving the Abkhazian crisis and the development of Abkhazia.

In addition to the reductionist (theological, naturalistic, social, and rational-critical) paradigms of the development of existing political science, there is a new holistic-type of **meta-politological paradigm** project proposed by us. It recognizes the existence of the existing reductionist paradigms listed above and places them in a unified system. It is system-centered and opposes not individual paradigms, but a reductionist approach, which is confrontational in nature.

But in certain circumstances (simple and closed systems), reductionist approaches have advantages. Therefore, the synergy between reductionism and holistic approaches is resolved by a **synergistic** approach. The metapolitical paradigm is a new generation of paradigms of the holistic, syncretic, synergistic, and metacognitive types.

Synergistic nature of meta-politological methods

There are many methods of political science. And various scholars and directions (schools) here also support the reductionist approach.

- Moral-normative - an ideal-oriented method.
- Historical method - a method focused on reflexive thinking (it is also called Machiavellian method).

- A sociological method focused on the study of the interrelationship between sociology of public, sociology and politics.
- Anthropological method, which focuses on the special and specific features of the individual as the main unit of society.
- Institutional method that considers different types of institutional management - state and non-state actors.
- Behaviorist method studies the political behaviors of individuals and groups. It laid the foundation for quantitative political research.
- The method of comparative analysis makes it possible to compare the information obtained from the use of these methods, or in simpler cases compares the processes taking place in similar political systems. It laid the foundation for the systematic method.

As in the case of paradigms, the methods also are dominated by a reductionist attitude. But, in the 50s of the XX century, a basis for systemic political thinking was created in relation to the research method. The multiplicity of methods is the main value. Success can be the parallel use of methods and, subsequently, the synthesis of data obtained by the method of comparative analysis. These types of methods are especially important in the study of complex conflicts and crises. This lays the foundation of basis of the theory of metacognitive conflict management we have developed, which expands the possibilities of the comparative analysis method. If reductionists choose one method, holists try to use a system of methods. Here, too, we can talk about the synergy between them.

Of great interest is the comparative analysis of the results obtained from the use of the above scientific and non-scientific methods, and this follows from the fact that we consider **different types of knowledge** as actually existing information realities that require attention. Often these anomalies are of a political parapsychological nature. Examples of this can be the predictions of Nostradamus, the Bulgarian Vanga or other characters, or the actions of phenomenal people like Wolf Messing and their influence on historical events such as the recognized twentieth-century political figure Stalin. The so-called "Conspiracy theories", astrological predictions or concepts of political mysticism, etc.

Religion, art, culture and ideology play a special role in the cognitive process and in the creation of political knowledge capital.

Also, a large array of knowledge is represented by political theories and concepts that have not yet been developed. It is possible to apply a recycling mechanism towards all these knowledge, which means processing them and getting a new valuable product.

The method of designing meta-politological studies involves also this recycling. For example, it uses the method of comparative analysis not only in the process of comparing information obtained from

recognized scientific methods, but also - in an asymmetric scheme, when we compare the information obtained from this scheme - with information obtained from non-scientific knowledge. The cognitive effect in this case can be achieved through a comparative analysis of the results of logical, rational cognition and divergent-creative cognition.

The structure of the arsenal of metapolitology

To solve the above tasks, we must first build the structure of the arsenal of metapolitology:

1. **The Center for Political Knowledge Management is the "brain" or "wisdom" (Sophos) of management of the capital in the Arsenal. Management of Metapolitology (Political Knowledge) -** Represents the intersection of meta-politology and science and studies the interrelationships in the system of meta-politology and observes the paradigm of their development. It is important that specialists of metapolitology management are trained in this area as well. They can have different specializations and narrow specializations.

It is a scientific service that serves the sustainable development of the meta-politological system and connects it with the outside world. Through these studies, not only are observations and fixations of changes taking place, but also the definition of priorities and the harmonious development of different directions of metapolitology and a unified system. From an economic point of view, we are talking about the effective management of political knowledge resources.

Specialists of Metapolitology management can be trained within the framework of doctoral programs and in the future become highly qualified managers of various types of organizations operating in this field. It is possible that specialists in political philosophy may be interested in it, given that they have lost their existential mission in Georgia, which is also reflected in the fact that the focus of these studies no longer exists in the national qualifications framework.

2. **General Politology** - is the core (base) of metapolitology and a set of scientific research on subjects and objects of politics. Here is concentrated the capital of refined, time-tested scientific knowledge of politics.

It serves both the science and the educational process and gives us the opportunity to train personnel of different depths of specialization.

According to Aristotle, politics is the art of governing the state. Therefore, the main object of political science research is "management art" - namely - the art of management, and the subject of research - socio-political type of organization such as "state" and everything related to it. As to what

type of organization this is and what its forms of management should be, there is an abundance of thoughts and ideas that create a variety of ideologies. Behind these ideologies is the abundance of values that is studied by the **political axiology**.

For totalitarian thinking, for example, the term state and society mean the same thing. A good example of this was the Soviet Union. In democratic values, the state is one and not the only social institution that expresses and protects the interests of society.

The term "state" can also be considered as a "country" with different degrees of sovereignty, i.e. - includes a combination of amorphous and organized social systems, including the most complex communications between them.

Today, **area studies** is a complex system not only of one particular country, but also of different countries. Therefore, the subjects of management can be considered: state; country; plethora of countries.

Both general political science and meta-politology as a whole is a subsystem of **management science**, i.e. the **science of management of politics**. In fact, it refers to **management of management**. In today's reality it goes beyond just managing social systems and is not seen as merely an anthropocentric system. We are talking about the art of managing a complex psycho-bio-social system. It is important that both scientific research and its application in the education system should be adapted to the conditions of the "digital era". This means that the object and subject of a complete system of meta-politology undergo a constant transformation that requires immediate response and control.

The reins of governance are held by those who possess meta-politological knowledge of the management of complex political systems.

Training in general political science is possible at all three levels of higher education.

3. **Crosspolitology** - is a creative set of intersection spaces between general political science and other sciences. The term "art of management" is very important because it goes beyond mere logic and seeks creative solutions to existing political problems.

3.1 Two-dimensional (bilateral) politology: Philosophy of Politics; History of politics; Psychology of politics; Sociology of Politics; Philology of Politics; Linguistics of Politics (stylistics, speechwriting, oratory, rhetoric ...); Economics of Politics (political economics (micro, national, regional, global); Political Mathematics; Political Informatics; Political Journalism; Political Law; Political Management; Political Criminology, etc.).

3.2 Three-dimensional (trilateral) political science: political social psychology; Political psycholinguistics; Mathematical and computer modeling of political processes; Political Historical Criminology; Political psychogeography...

3.3 Multidimensional (multilateral) politology is a more complex system the names of which cannot be represented so easily. **Political cognitivism** might be discussed here as an example. Cognitive studies is a system created at the intersection of different sciences. I.e. the use of this system in the interest of political science can create opportunities for new research and new knowledge.

So new conditional names or numbering systems should be looked for. As mentioned above, political scientists, linguists, psychologists, mathematicians, and computer modeling specialists must work together to address this problem. It is optimal to create appropriate conditions for the representatives of the "neighboring" fields in order to receive additional education in the field of political science in order to later become qualified representatives of these specialties. Multidimensional political science is an example of transdisciplinary research.

4. Transdisciplinary Politology

The term "transdisciplinary sciences" was first used by Jean Piaget in 1970. He explained the meaning of the term - "After interdisciplinary research, we should expect a newer level of research that is not limited to interdisciplinary relationships and places these relationships in a global system that has no boundaries between disciplines." He believed that transdisciplinary science is a different and new space of knowledge.⁴³

Erich Janch, one of the founders of the Club of Rome, an Austrian astrophysicist working on the problems of world self-organization, supported Jean Piaget and saw transdiscipline as a "new space of disciplines not divided by stable boundaries" and a coordinating force for research, innovation, which relies on common axiomatic approaches.⁴⁴

In fact, it is the "principle of organizing scientific knowledge" used in the study of complex multifactorial problems. In this case, scientists go beyond the scope of their discipline and use the knowledge of other disciplines.

⁴³ Князева Е. Н., Трансдисциплинарные стратегии исследований, Вестник ТГПУ (TSPU Bulletin). 2011. 10 (112)

Piaget Jean. «L'épistémologie des relations interdisciplinaires», in Léo Apostel et al., 1972. – P. 144.

Nicolescu Basarab. TRANSDISCIPLINARITY – PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE. Published in Moving Worldviews - Reshapingsciences, policies and practices for endogenous sustainable development, COMPAS Editions, Holland, 2006, edited by Bertus Haverkort and Coen Reijntjes, p. 142-166. Available: http://basarab-nicolescu.fr/Docs_articles/Worldviews2006.htm#_ftn1

⁴⁴ Jantsch Er.. Vers l'interdisciplinarité et la transdisciplinarité dans l'enseignement et l'innovation, in Léo Apostel et al, 1972

At the same time, it is possible to see this process not only as a cycle of activities carried out by a "new type of transdisciplinary scientist", but also as a collaboration of science in different disciplines on the example of the "consilium" method in medicine. Therefore, the special role of administration of science management comes to the fore.

It is important to note that after science, this concept also applied to education. The International Conference on Higher Education, adopted by UNESCO in 1998 at the Paris Higher Education Center, adopted the "Universal Declaration of Higher Education for the Twenty First Century". Articles 5 and 6 of this Declaration provide relevant recommendations for the introduction of transdisciplinary learning processes. The recommendations are aimed at training a new generation of specialists who will use transdisciplinary approaches to solve complex problems around the topics of nature and society." ⁴⁵ Unfortunately, in the actual implementation of these highly interesting theoretical approaches we see many undesirable shortcomings.

In leading countries there are special programs and state policies for the development of transdisciplinary sciences. An example of this is the Advancing Research in Science and Engineering (ARISE-2) special report published in 2013 by the American Academy of Sciences and Culture, which, among other innovations, focuses on the transition of American science from "interdisciplinary to transdisciplinary." If interdisciplinary means "borrowing" techniques and methods from other disciplines, transdisciplinarity means "functional synthesis of methodologies" and the creation of innovative research concepts. ⁴⁶

For specialists in cross-political science and transdisciplinary political science, it is desirable to have appropriate masters and doctoral programs, or sub-directions in the existing programs. It is important that specialists in these fields should have a background in general political science and also be adapted to a professional profile in any other field.

5. Parapolitology

Transdisciplinary researches cover as we see the scientific disciplines, but knowledge also exists in non-scientific systems and these systems are not defined by the framework of specific disciplines. Nevertheless, they are of great interest to politics because they have a real impact on political processes. There are many different definitions of the concept of parapolitics. It is possible here we mean an unconventional politics that goes beyond the moral framework in the current context. Parapolitology - is a scientific research of non-scientific areas related to politics and / or parapolitics. We rely on the

⁴⁵ UNESCO on the World Conference on Higher Education (1998). Higher Education in the Twenty-First Century: Vision and Action. Available: <http://perso.club-internet.fr/nicol/ciret/english/charten.htm> Архивная копия от 5 декабря 2004 на Wayback Machine

⁴⁶ ARISE 2 (Advancing Research in Science and Engineering). American academy of Arts and Sciences, 2013. Available: <https://www.amacad.org/multimedia/pdfs/publications/researchpapersmonographs/ari>

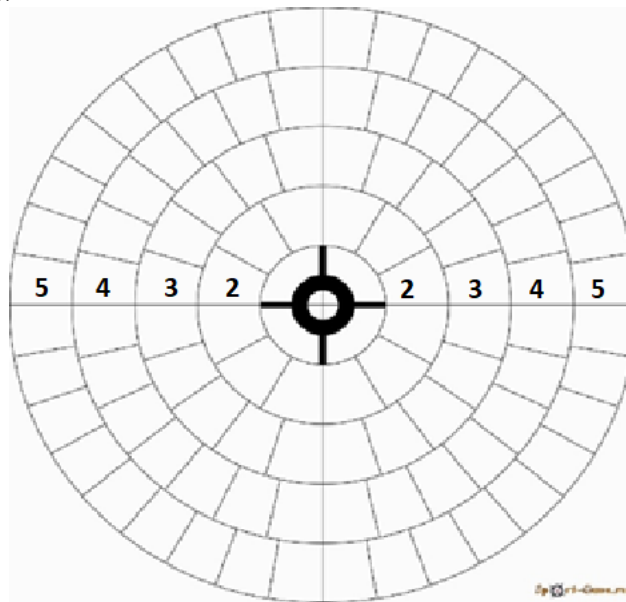
explanation of Martin Maher, who believes that para-science is all kinds of non-scientific activities that are not pseudoscientific at the same time.⁴⁷ Unlike others, he does not equate para-science with false-science.⁴⁸

Hence, parapolitology is a science that studies politics in a way that is neither pseudo-scientific nor scientific. To put it another way, parapolitology seeks to incorporate knowledge obtained through non-scientific means into the framework of scientific research.

Training of parapolitologists is preferable within the framework of a doctoral program.

The figure shows a model of the structure of metapolitology

1. Management of Metapolitology (at the center)
2. General Politology
3. Cross-politology
 - Two-dimensional
 - Three-dimensional
 - Multidimensional
4. Transdisciplinary politology
5. Parapolitology



⁴⁷ Mahner M. Demarcating Science from Non-Science // Theo Kuipers (ed.) Handbook of the Philosophy of Science: General Philosophy of Science — Focal Issues, Amsterdam: Elsevier, 2007. pp.515-575.

⁴⁸ «Science and Pseudo-Science», Non-, un-, and pseudoscience // Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy

To create (and complement) this model, we analyzed existing models in international practice, and tried not to miss any of their important sub-systems. Our task was to systematize the different directions in the profession classifiers according to certain categories.

This model can therefore be used in the process of creating a National Framework for Classification of Occupations.

Based on the monograph, a sectorial interdisciplinary working group has been established, which prepares a framework **Document for Field Qualifications Framework of Political Research** for Georgia.

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